

Substance Abuse Data-Driven Decision-Making

Wendy Wolfersteig, PhD, Director
Office of Evaluation & Partner Contracts



Keeping Communities Whole Through Collaborative Partnerships Conference
October 27, 2015

Acknowledgements

ARIZONA GOVERNOR DOUG DUCEY



Office of
YOUTH, FAITH & FAMILY



EPI WORK GROUP

Substance Abuse Epidemiology Work Group
of the Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership,
Governor's Office of Youth, Faith and Family

By the end of this session you will:

know the importance of using data

identify and interpret data on various websites

generate ways to use data for health and substance abuse initiatives

Poll Question

- To assess your knowledge of the topic BEFORE the presentation.

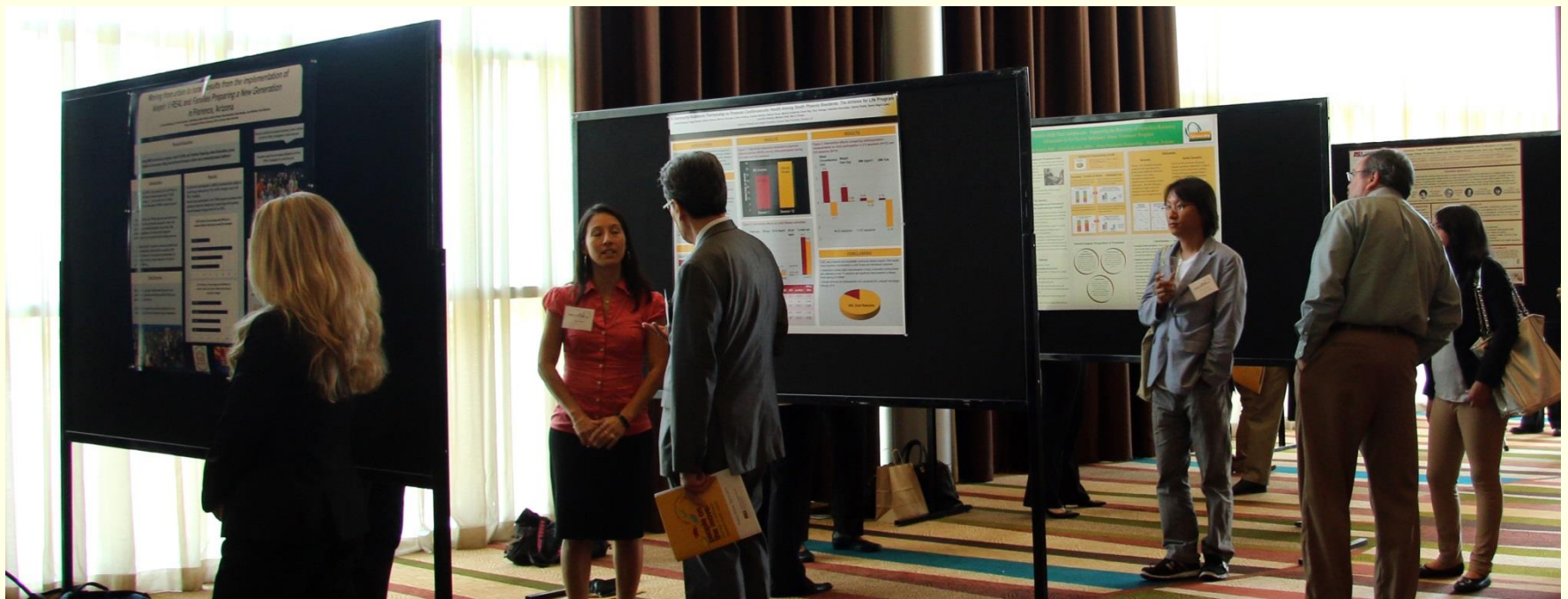


Question

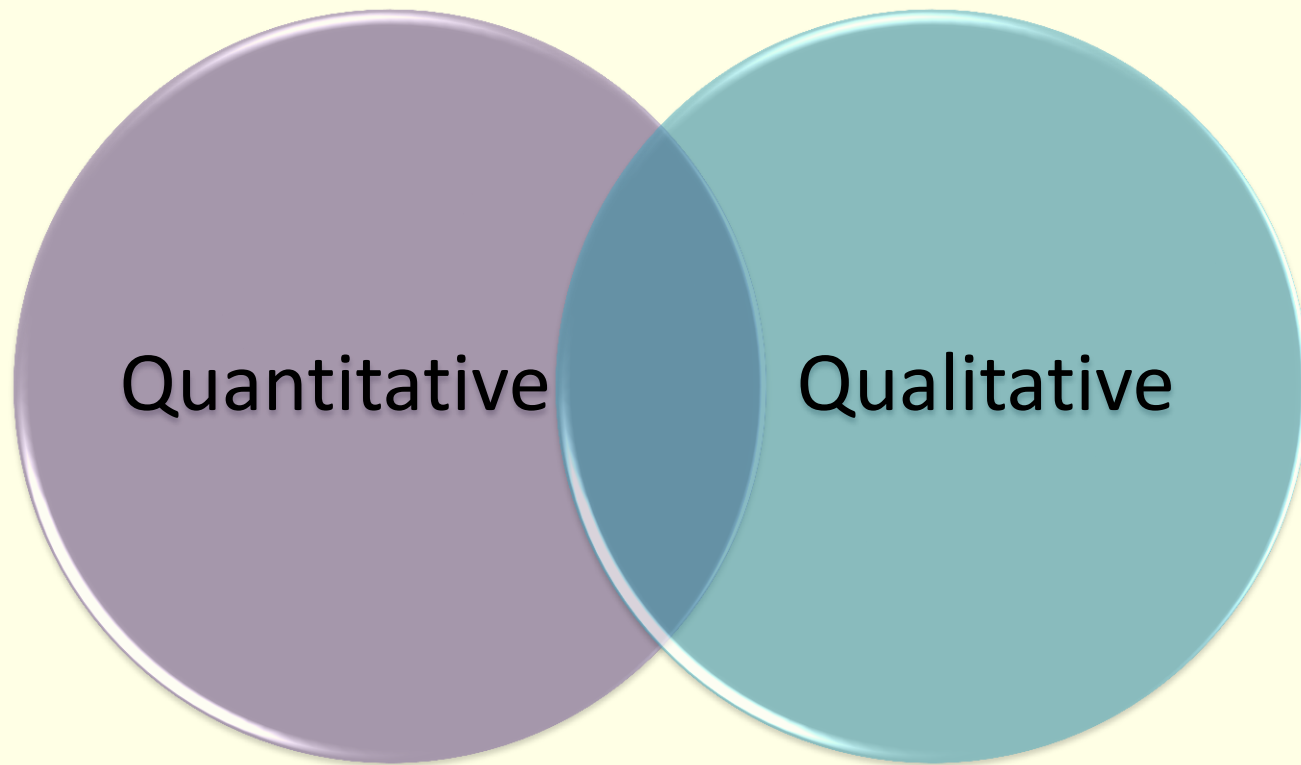
- I have knowledge of how to locate data for health and substance abuse initiatives?
- I have knowledge of how to use data for health and substance abuse initiatives?

“Things get done only if the data we gather
can inform and inspire those in a position
to make a difference.”

– Mike Schmoker



What are Data?



Importance of Using Data

help you better understand
your community's needs,
resources, and gaps

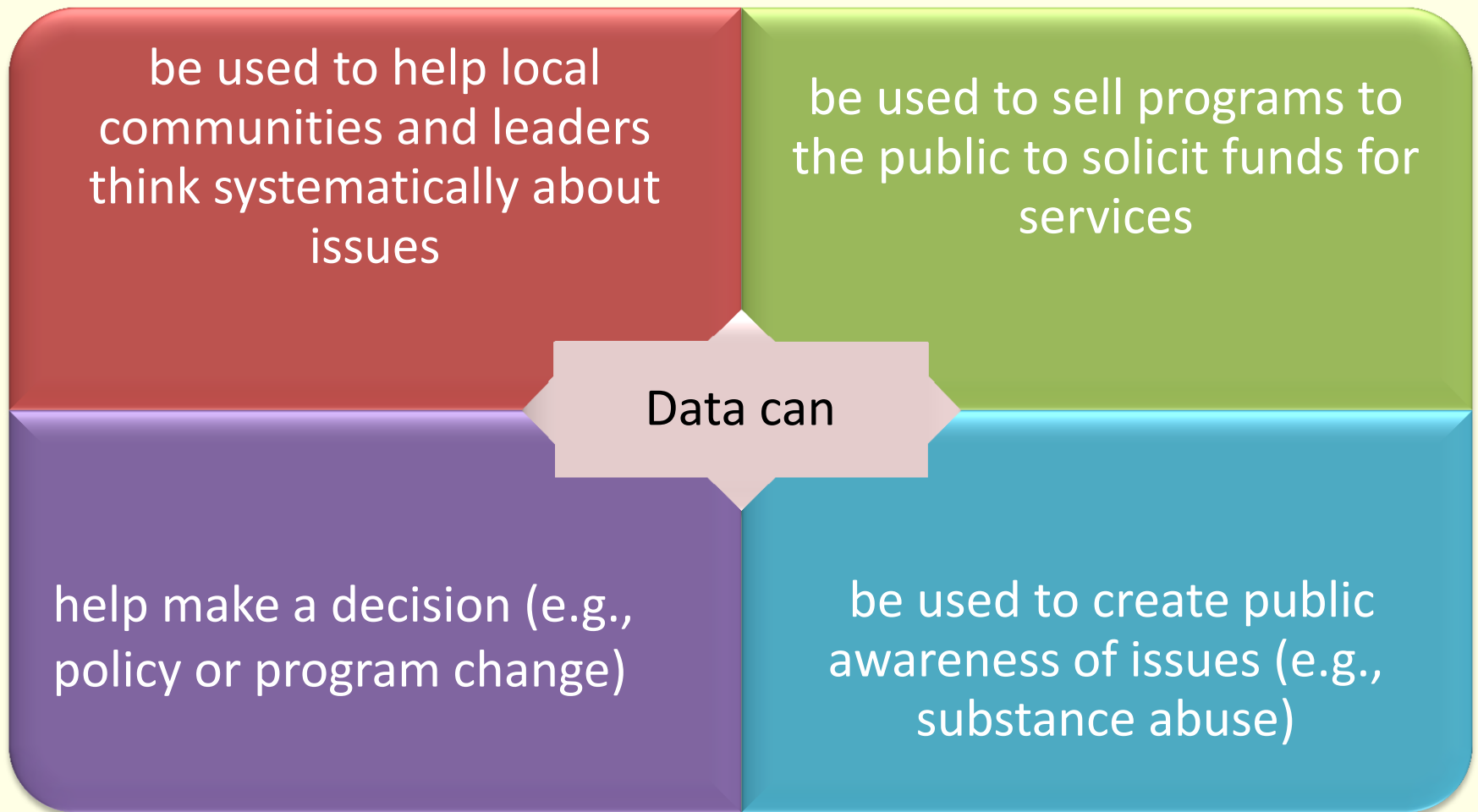
promote transparent
community processes

Data can

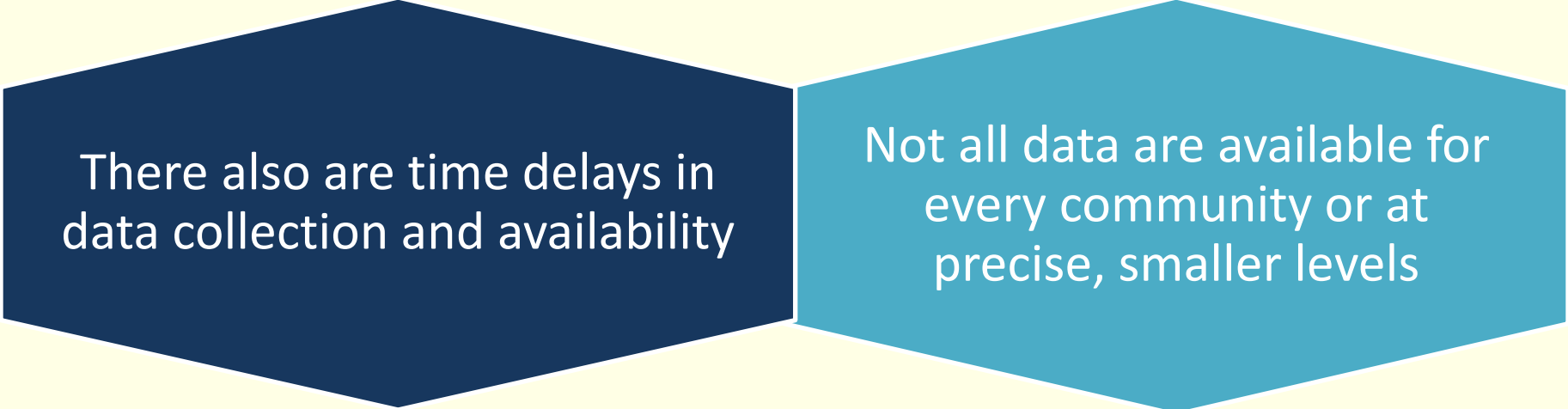
help us understand where we
are at now, what we need to
do to improve, and where we
can go in the future

be empowering, given the
right tools

Importance of Using Data



Understanding Data Pitfalls & Issues



There also are time delays in data collection and availability

Not all data are available for every community or at precise, smaller levels

Data Web Sites

Arizona Criminal Justice Commission (ACJC), Community Data Project

Arizona Youth Survey, Substance Use, Crime in Arizona, Criminal Justice Indicators

http://www.azcjc.gov/cdp_site/default.aspx

Arizona Department of Health Services (AZDHS)

Substance Abuse and Health Indicators and Community Health Profiles

<http://www.azdhs.gov/phs/phstats/index.htm>

Arizona Department of Education (AZDE)

Youth Behavior Risk Survey

<http://www.azed.gov/prevention-programs/resources/data/yrbs/>

Morrison Institute for Public Policy, ASU

General Community Indicators (e.g., economic, human services, etc.)

<http://www.arizonaindicators.org/>

Center for Violence Prevention and Community Safety, ASU

Arizona National Violent Death Reporting System

<https://cvpcs.asu.edu/news/featured/national-violent-death-reporting-system>

Governor's Office of Youth, Faith & Family (GOYFF)

Prevention and provider resources

<http://goyff.az.gov/>

ACJC-CDP Website as a Data Source



<http://www.azcjc.gov/acjc.web/default.aspx>

http://www.azcjc.gov/cdp_site/Default.aspx

You can locate the **Community Data Project** from the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission

Select this icon to connect to the page

The screenshot shows the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission (ACJC) website. A black arrow points from the text 'You can locate the Community Data Project from the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission' to the ACJC logo in the top navigation bar. An orange arrow points from the text 'Select this icon to connect to the page' to the 'COMMUNITY DATA PROJECT' icon in the footer. The website layout includes a top navigation bar with links: Home, Contact Us, Site Map, Employment, Latest News. The main content area features a list of recent news items, a sidebar with links to various ACJC sections, and a footer with logos for the Community Data Project, R.I.C.O., Arizona R Initiative, and Arizona Youth Survey. The right sidebar contains an 'Events Calendar' with dates from August to September 2015.

http://azcjc.gov/ACJC.Web/Default.aspx

Arizona Criminal Justice Co...

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Arizona Criminal Justice Commission

AZ.GOV
Arizona's Official Web Site

Search ACJC

Home

Arizona Criminal Justice Commission

Thursday, July 02, 2015
Finance & Administration
[Statewide RICO 3rd Quarter FY15 Report](#)

Monday, May 18, 2015
Statistical Analysis Center
[ACJC Data Brief: Completeness of Criminal History Records in Arizona, CY 2004-2013](#)

Monday, April 13, 2015
Finance & Administration
[Statewide RICO 2nd Quarter FY15 Report](#)

Friday, March 27, 2015
Public Information Office
[Press Release: Arizona Criminal Justice Commission Awards Over \\$800,000 in 2015 Substance Abuse Prevention Grants](#)

Monday, June 01, 2015
Public Information Office
[2015 Grant Professional Association Southwest Regional Conference](#)

Monday, May 11, 2015
Drug Control & System Improvement
[Public Notice, 2015 State Byrne JAG Application](#)

Friday, April 03, 2015
Public Information Office
[Press Release: Arizona Criminal Justice Commission Applauds Governor Ducey's Signing of Senate Bills 1290 and 1373](#)

Monday, February 23, 2015
Drug Control & System Improvement
[DGVCC Announcement FY16](#)

[More What's New](#)

COMMUNITY DATA PROJECT

R.I.C.O.
RACIALLY INFLUENCED CORRUPT ORGANIZATIONS
ARIZONA FUND REPORTING

ARIZONA R INITIATIVE

AYS
Arizona Youth Survey

Events Calendar

Wednesday, August 19, 2015
[Arizona Peace Officer Standards and Training Board Meeting](#)

Thursday, August 20, 2015
[WVCA Chiefs Only Meeting](#)

Thursday, August 20, 2015
[WVCA General Membership Meeting](#)

Thursday, August 27, 2015
[ACJC Technical Team Meeting](#)

Wednesday, September 02, 2015
[East/West Valley Chiefs Only Meeting](#)

Monday, September 07, 2015
[Labor Day](#)

Wednesday, September 16, 2015
[Arizona Peace Officer Standards and Training Board Meeting](#)

Thursday, September 24, 2015
[ACJC Commission Meeting](#)

Events Calendar

About ACJC

Finance & Administration

Criminal Justice Systems

Victim Services

Drug, Gang & Violent Crime

Statistical Analysis Center

Public Information Office

Grants

Criminal Justice Resources

Welcome From The Director
Welcome to the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission's web site ...

All About The Director
John A. Blackburn Jr. was appointed as the Executive Director ...

AZ Criminal Justice Commission
1110 W Washington Ste#230
Phoenix, AZ 85007
(602) 364-1146
ajc@azcjc.gov



Arizona Criminal
Justice Commission



ACJC Main Page

CDP Home

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View Indicator Data

Data Sources

About the CDP

Evidence-Based Practices

Resources

CDP Tutorials

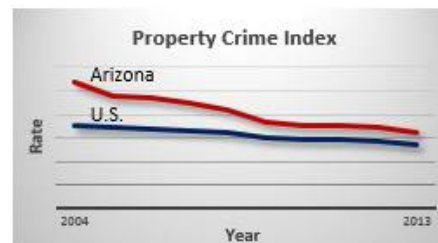
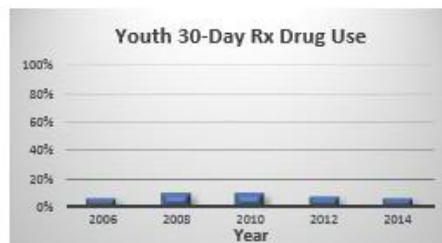
Contact Us

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ACJC Home Page > SAC Community Data Project

Arizona Community Data Project



Arizona Youth Survey



Substance Use



Crime in Arizona



Criminal Justice

Indicator Browse

Indicator Search

Contextual Factor
Search



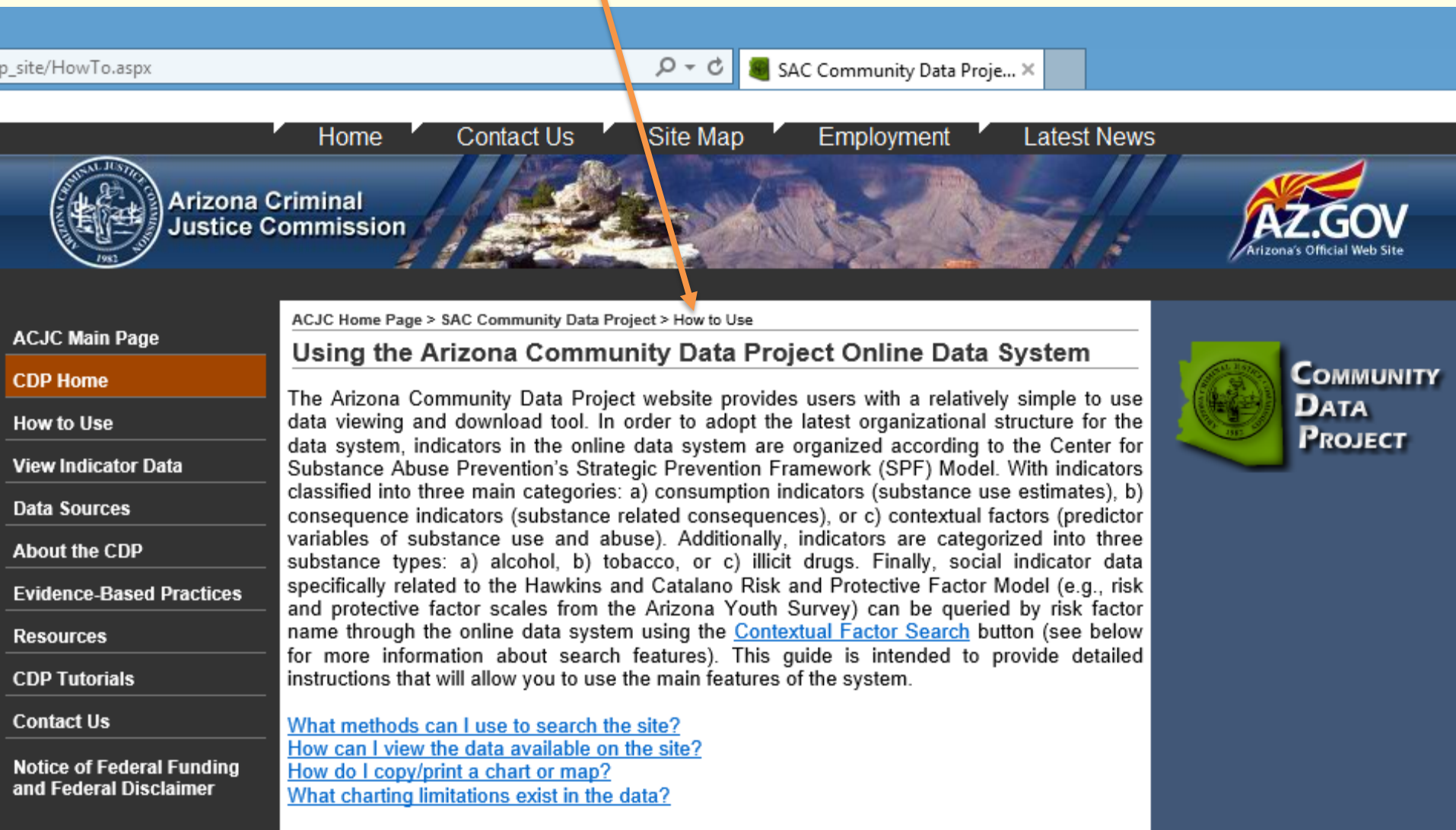
EVIDENCE-BASED
PRACTICES IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE



COMMUNITY
DATA
PROJECT

Welcome to the Statistical Analysis Center's (SAC) new repository for criminal justice data and information. The web site contains data from a variety of criminal justice agencies and ACJC's Arizona Youth Survey. At the SAC, every effort is being made to provide stakeholders and the public with the most relevant and up-to-date data as it becomes available. SAC staff hopes you will find this site to be a very useful source of data for needs assessments, grant applications, performance measurement, and strategic planning.


Visit this page to learn how to use information from the CDP




p_site/HowTo.aspx

Search SAC Community Data Proje... X

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ACJC Main Page

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ACJC Home Page > SAC Community Data Project > How to Use

Using the Arizona Community Data Project Online Data System

The Arizona Community Data Project website provides users with a relatively simple to use data viewing and download tool. In order to adopt the latest organizational structure for the data system, indicators in the online data system are organized according to the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention's Strategic Prevention Framework (SPF) Model. With indicators classified into three main categories: a) consumption indicators (substance use estimates), b) consequence indicators (substance related consequences), or c) contextual factors (predictor variables of substance use and abuse). Additionally, indicators are categorized into three substance types: a) alcohol, b) tobacco, or c) illicit drugs. Finally, social indicator data specifically related to the Hawkins and Catalano Risk and Protective Factor Model (e.g., risk and protective factor scales from the Arizona Youth Survey) can be queried by risk factor name through the online data system using the [Contextual Factor Search](#) button (see below for more information about search features). This guide is intended to provide detailed instructions that will allow you to use the main features of the system.

[What methods can I use to search the site?](#)
[How can I view the data available on the site?](#)
[How do I copy/print a chart or map?](#)
[What charting limitations exist in the data?](#)

 COMMUNITY DATA PROJECT

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Search Methods

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There are several different methods for searching and browsing the system through the buttons located on the [CDP Home](#) page. Each search option provides different strengths. In general, the Indicator Browse search option provides the most flexibility. Brief descriptions of the search options offered by each button are provided below.

View Data – The topic buttons on the [CDP Home](#) page (i.e. Arizona Youth Survey, etc.) provided will each redirect the user to the category page where the user may select from a variety of category/indicator buttons. This method of searching the indicators within each category page provides easy accessibility for users who know the names of the indicators they are interested in querying based on the specific topics and categories.

Indicator Browse – The [Indicator Browse](#) button provides a list of all the indicators in the system, and the button also provides general information about the indicator. By default, the Indicator Browse feature provides: a) the Indicator Type (consumption, consequence or contextual factor), b) the Substance Type (alcohol, tobacco or illicit drugs), and c) any specific Risk Factors the indicator is related to. Users can also view a description and definition of the indicator and/or source information by checking the "Show Description" and/or "Show Source" checkboxes at the top of the frame. Another useful feature of the Indicator Browse button is the ability to sort indicators by any of the attributes displayed. For example, clicking on the column header for "Type" sorts all of the indicators by the indicator type attribute (consumption, consequence or contextual factor). Similarly, clicking on the column header for "Substance" sorts all of the indicators by substance type (alcohol, tobacco, or illicit drugs).

Indicator Search – The [Indicator Search](#) button provides an indicator searching mechanism for users who are interested in identifying data related to a particular "Indicator Type" and/or "Substance Type." Searches can specify one or multiple indicator and/or substance types as desired.

Search By Contextual Factor – The [Contextual Factor Search](#) button allows users to find indicators related to specific risk factors from the Hawkins and Catalano Risk and Protective Factor Model (or Communities that Care Model). Please note that not all indicators are associated with a specific risk or protective factor, therefore searching through this page is limited.

Viewing the Data

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For most indicators in the online data system, a variety of data viewing options are available. For example, users might be interested in viewing a trend in the indicator for a particular county or comparing a county (or multiple counties) to the state. Alternatively, users may be


Search buttons

http://azcjc.gov/cdp_site/default.aspx



SAC Community Data Proje...

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Arizona's Official Web Site

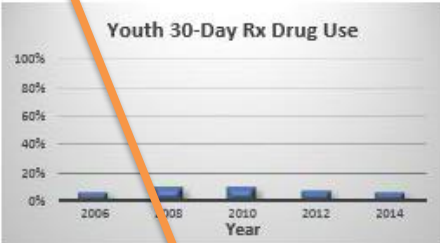
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ACJC Home Page > SAC Community Data Project


Arizona Community Data Project

Youth 30-Day Rx Drug Use



Year	Rate (%)
2006	~10
2008	~10
2010	~10
2012	~10
2014	~10

Property Crime Index



Year	Arizona Rate	U.S. Rate
2004	~85	~55
2006	~75	~50
2008	~65	~45
2010	~60	~40
2012	~55	~35
2013	~50	~30

Arizona Youth Survey


Substance Use

Crime in Arizona

Criminal Justice

Indicator Browse **Indicator Search** **Contextual Factor Search**

EVIDENCE-BASED PRACTICES IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE

 **COMMUNITY DATA PROJECT**

Welcome to the Statistical Analysis Center's (SAC) new repository for criminal justice data and information. The web site contains data from a variety of criminal justice agencies and ACJC's Arizona Youth Survey. At the SAC, every effort is being made to provide stakeholders and the public with the most relevant and up-to-date data as it becomes available. SAC staff hopes you will find this site to be a very useful source of data for needs assessments, grant applications, performance measurement, and strategic planning.

→ **Step 1: Specifying Data Levels.** After choosing a specific indicator to view, you will be asked to specify a data level using the "Select Data Level" drop box menu for that particular indicator. The data system will automatically provide the data level choices that are available for the indicator you have chosen. For example, when county and coalition data are available, the drop box menu will allow choices for examining trends over time within counties (and comparing counties to the state), within coalitions, or for comparing counties and coalitions. On the other hand, if the indicator is only available at the state and national levels, the choices will be limited accordingly. A brief description of the most common data viewing levels available is provided below:

State & County Data – Allows examination of trends within single or multiple counties, as well as county-to-county and county-to-state comparisons.

State & Coalition Data – Allows examination of trends within single or multiple coalitions, as well as coalition-to-coalition and coalition-to-state comparisons.

State, County & Coalition Data – Allows examination of trends across counties and coalitions, as well as coalition-to-county-to-state comparisons.

National & State Data – Provides a comparison of state and national level data for the indicator.

→ **Step 2: Specifying a Demographic.** After selecting a data level, you will often be given the opportunity to specify demographic filter options using demographic radio buttons. Select a specific demographic category, and filtering options will be further presented. For example, selecting the "Gender" radio button will provide the following options in a drop-down box: All, Female, and Male. Select "All" if you want to see both male and female comparisons while "Male" and "Female" selections will isolate the specified data for the selected gender.

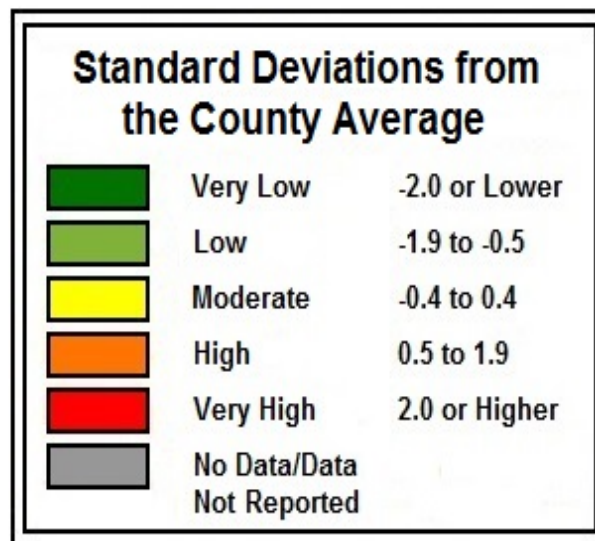
→ **Step 3: Selecting Total or Rate.** In certain circumstances, the user will be provided the option to select totals or rates. Please select the option desired for viewing. **Note that some totals are not available for presentation in a chart when including certain data levels. Also, totals are largely not made available for mapping due to strong population variation across counties throughout the State.**

→ **Step 4: Creating a Chart or County Map.** Once all of the selections have been made, the user is prompted to create a chart or a county map (map not always available).

Chart – The "Chart" box will allow up to three selections for specific counties, coalitions, and/or cities. Once the area(s) have been selected, click the "Create Chart" button to generate a chart with the corresponding table. In most cases, national and/or state data is included by default.

Chart – The "Chart" box will allow up to three selections for specific counties, coalitions, and/or cities. Once the area(s) have been selected, click the "Create Chart" button to generate a chart with the corresponding table. In most cases, national and/or state data is included by default.

County Map – The "County Map" box requires the selection of a specific year in the drop-down box. Once a year is selected, the map will automatically be generated with a corresponding table. County rates are compared to the overall average of the county rates based on the number of standard deviations away from the average of county rates. The standard deviation criterion is provided in the figure below.



Standard Deviation is a measure of variation from the state average or rate. For example, the further a value's standard deviation moves away from 0.0 (either negative or positive), the greater the variance between that value and the state rate.

Step 5: Viewing or Downloading the Data. The online data tool allows users to view data associated with charts, or download entire datasets for an indicator.


Viewing Data from Charts and Maps – Currently, the data tool automatically provides data in table form along with the corresponding charts and maps. No additional selections are required to produce the data tables.





Copying and Printing Figures

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Users have the option to print and/or copy the data figures (i.e. charts, maps, and tables) without having to include all material on the page. The following outlines how to perform these tasks.

Printing Figures – Upon creation of a chart or map, the  icon becomes available in the top right corner. Clicking the icon opens a new window with all displayed charts, maps, and tables for printing in the native browser.

Copying Figures – Once a chart or table is generated, the user has the ability to right-click the figure for a "Save picture as..." option in a variety of image formats. To copy a map image, the  icon is available to generate a new window with the appropriate figures. Once selected, right-click and save the image in the new window.



Charting Limitations from Single, Missing, or Overlapping Values

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When viewing trend charts, the system is designed to show trends over time. When only a single data point is available for an area (county, coalition, state or nation), the chart will not properly display the value of that area. When there are missing values in the dataset for the area you have chosen to view, the charting program will not draw a line for the missing data point.

Additionally, when the values of two chosen areas (counties, coalition, cities, etc.) overlap or are very similar, you may only see one line on the chart rather than two lines (one for each area). This is because the graph cannot show two overlapping lines.



ACJC Home Page > SAC Community Data Project > View Indicator Data

How to View Indicator Data

To view indicator data there are several options for querying the database to find indicators of interest.

Selecting a category button (i.e. [Arizona Youth Survey](#), [Substance Use](#), etc.) on the CDP home page directs the user to a menu of indicators pertaining to the selected topic.

To see a list of all indicators as well as information about several attributes (e.g., substance type, indicator type, data source, etc.) associated with the indicators, select the [Indicator Browse](#) button on the CDP home page.

To search for an indicator or a set of indicators that are associated with a specific substance type or indicator type, select the [Indicator Search](#) button at the bottom of the CDP home page.

After specifying an indicator, the system will allow you to view charts and maps, based on the data levels available for that indicator.



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[ACJC Home Page](#) > [SAC Community Data Project](#) > [Substance Use](#)

Substance Use

Substance misuse and abuse across Arizona continues to be a concern for state public health and safety professionals along with many communities and the general public. A number of coordinated efforts, as exemplified through partnerships like the [Arizona Prescription Drug Misuse and Abuse Initiative](#), are actively working to counteract the effects of substance abuse in Arizona. The following indicators have been captured to assist in these positive efforts.

Please select from the following list of topics:

[Consumption Indicators](#)[Consequence Indicators](#)[Contextual Factor Indicators](#)[Categorical Indicators](#)[Other Substance Use Indicators](#)**COMMUNITY
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Consumption Indicators

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[Youth 30-Day Drug Use](#)
[Youth Lifetime Drug Use](#)
[Age of Drug Initiation](#)
[Places Where Youth Obtain Alcohol](#)
[Youth Drug Severity Index](#)

Consequence Indicators

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[Alcohol-Related Events](#)
[Drug-Related Events](#)
[Substance-Related Events](#)
Driving Under the Influence Arrests ([Adult/Juvenile](#))
Drug Possession Arrests ([Adult/Juvenile](#))
Drug Sale or Manufacturing Arrests ([Adult/Juvenile](#))
Liquor Law Violation Arrests ([Adult/Juvenile](#))
[Youth Drunk or High at School](#)
[Youth Who Sold Illegal Drugs](#)
[Youth Drinking and Driving](#)
[Youth Who Drove with a Drunk Driver](#)

Contextual Factor Indicators

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[Protective Factors](#)
[Risk Factors](#)
[Disapproval of Peer Substance Use](#)
[Parents' Disapproval of Substance Use](#)
[Perceived Risk of Substance Use](#)
[Talked to Parents about Substance Use](#)
[Exposure to Prevention Messages](#)

Categorical Indicators

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[Youth 30-Day Drug Use](#)
[Youth Lifetime Drug Use](#)
[How Wrong for Peers to Use Substances](#)
[Parents' Disapproval of Substance Use](#)
[Perceived Risk of Substance Use](#)
[Places Where Youth Obtain Substances](#)
[Youth Offered Substances](#)
[Talked to Parents about Substance Use](#)
[Youth Drinking and Driving](#)
[Youth Who Drove with a Drunk Driver](#)
[Youth Number of Cigarettes Smoked Per Day](#)
[Involvement in Delinquent Behaviors](#)
[Family Member Incarcerations](#)
[Youth Safety at School](#)
[Youth Physically Assaulted by Boyfriend or Girlfriend](#)
[Youth Receiving Free or Reduced Lunch at School](#)

Other Substance Use Indicators

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Substance Abuse Treatment Capacity ([Adult](#)/[Youth](#))



[ACJC Home Page](#) > [SAC Community Data Project](#) > [Indicator Browse and Search](#) > [Age of Initial Drug Use](#)

Arizona Youth Survey: Age of Initial Drug Use Data Page



Select Drug: Age of Marijuana Initiation ▼

Select Data Level: State, County & Coalition Data ▼

☒ All ☐ Ethnicity ☐ Gender ☐ Grade ☐ Race

Chart

--SELECT A COUNTY OR COALITION-- ▼

--SELECT A COUNTY OR COALITION-- ▼

--SELECT A COUNTY OR COALITION-- ▼

Create Chart

Once you select the drug,
answer each of these
questions in the series.

County Map

--SELECT A YEAR-- ▼

These icons allow you to save, print, or export the charts and maps

Arizona Youth Survey: Age of Initial Drug Use Data Page

Select Drug: Age of Marijuana Initiation ▼

Select Data Level: State, County & Coalition Data ▼

☒ All ☐ Ethnicity ☐ Gender ☐ Grade ☐ Race

Chart

Maricopa County ▼

Pima County ▼

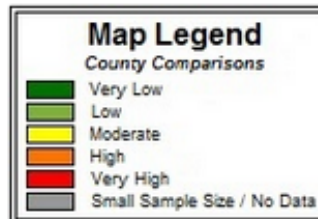
Coconino County ▼

Create Chart

County Map

2014 ▼

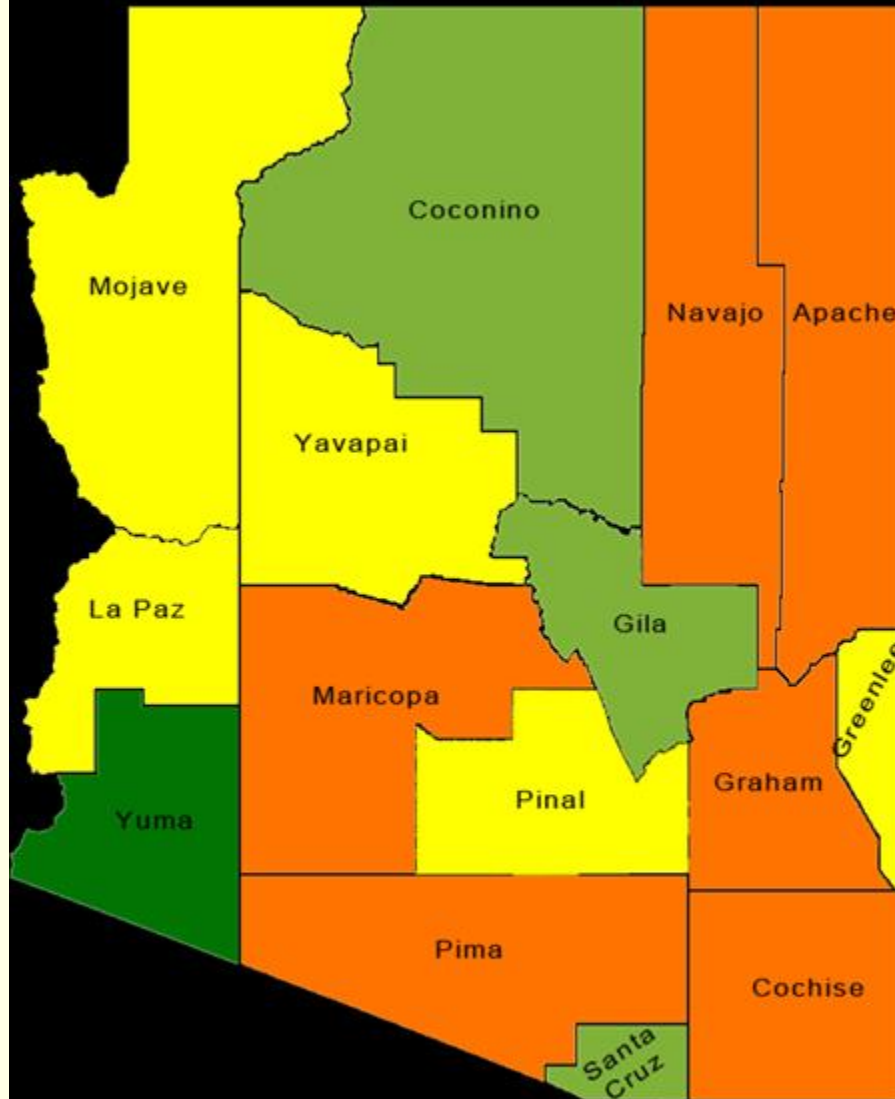
Average Age of Marijuana Initiation, 2014



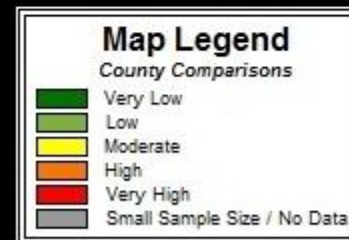
Area	Age	County Age Comparison
Apache	13.7	High
Cochise	13.7	High
Coconino	12.7	Low
Gila	13.0	Low
Graham	13.8	High
Greenlee	13.4	Moderate
La Paz	13.4	Moderate
Maricopa	13.8	High
Mohave	13.4	Moderate
Navajo	13.6	High
Pima	13.6	High
Pinal	13.4	Moderate
Santa Cruz	13.1	Low
Yavapai	13.5	Moderate
Yuma	12.5	Very Low
Arizona	13.7	

* - represents data where sample size fell below acceptable limit.
Source: Arizona Youth Survey

Average Age of Marijuana Initiation, 2014



Save Map



Arizona Youth Survey: Age of Initial Drug Use Data Page

Select Drug: Age of Marijuana Initiation ▼

Select Data Level: State, County & Coalition Data ▼

☒ All ☐ Ethnicity ☐ Gender ☐ Grade ☐ Race

Chart

Maricopa County ▼

Pima County ▼

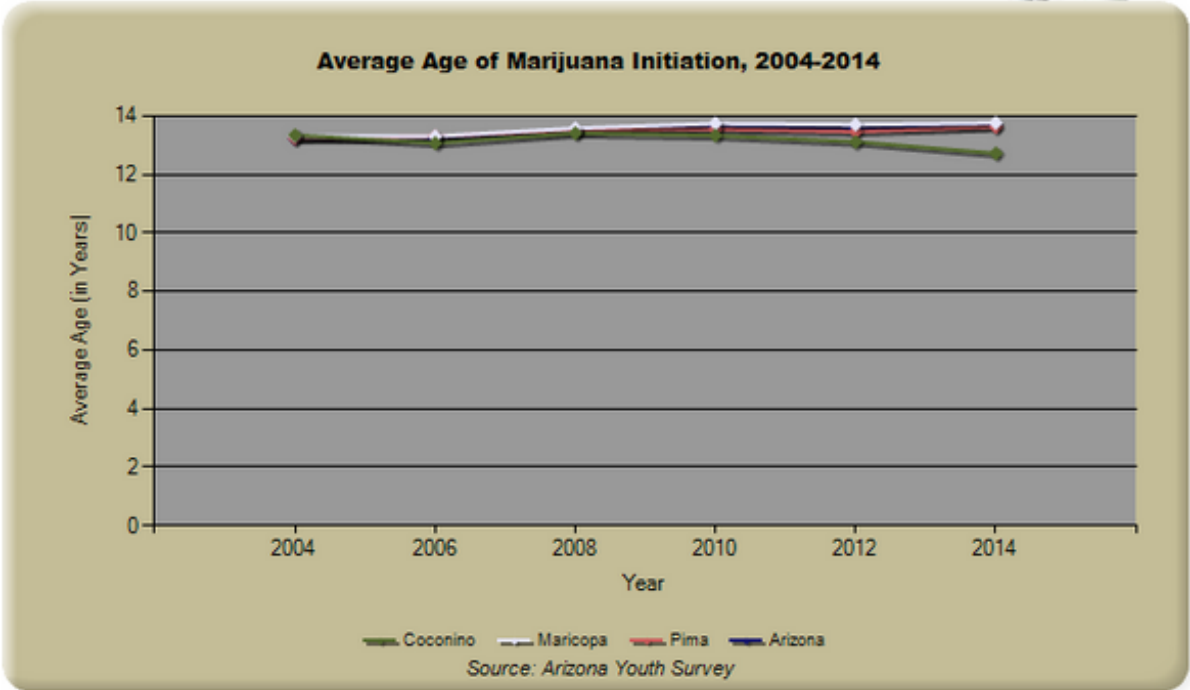
Coconino County ▼

Select here to generate charts.

Create Chart

County Map

--SELECT A YEAR-- ▼



Average Age of Marijuana Initiation, 2004-2014

Area	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
Coconino	13.3	13.1	13.4	13.3	13.1	12.7
Maricopa	13.3	13.3	13.6	13.7	13.7	13.8
Pima	13.2	13.3	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.6
Arizona	13.2	13.2	13.5	13.6	13.6	13.7

- represents data where sample size fell below acceptable limit.

Source: Arizona Youth Survey

Myths and Facts About Data

Most youth perceive that regular use of marijuana is harmful.

Fact

Of youth surveyed, those reporting perceiving MODERATE or GREAT RISK from smoking marijuana regularly has decreased to 53% in 2014 from 79% in 2004.

Thus, less than half of youth (47%) see NO or SLIGHT RISK in using marijuana regularly (116% increase)(ACJC).

Myths and Facts About Data

Drug adult arrests
are on the rise.

Fact

The rate of adult arrests for drug sale or manufacturing has decreased by over 41% in Arizona between 2000 and 2013.

Although it has ebbed up and down, the rate of drug possession arrests has fallen by over 14% (ACJC).

AZDHS Website as a Data Source

- <http://www.azdhs.gov/phs/phstats/index.htm>

The screenshot shows the Arizona Department of Health Services (AZDHS) website. The header includes the AZDHS logo and the text "Arizona Department of Health Services Health and Wellness for all Arizonans". The navigation menu includes links for Home, About, News, A to Z Index, Divisions, and En Español. A search bar is located on the right side of the header.

The main content area is titled "Bureau of Public Health Statistics Home". It lists several links: Population Health and Vital Statistics, Office of Health Registries, Office of Vital Records, Section of Cost Reporting and Discharge Data Review, Arizona Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, **Community Profiles Dashboard** (circled in red), and Publications. There is also a link to the Inventory Database [MDB 19MB].

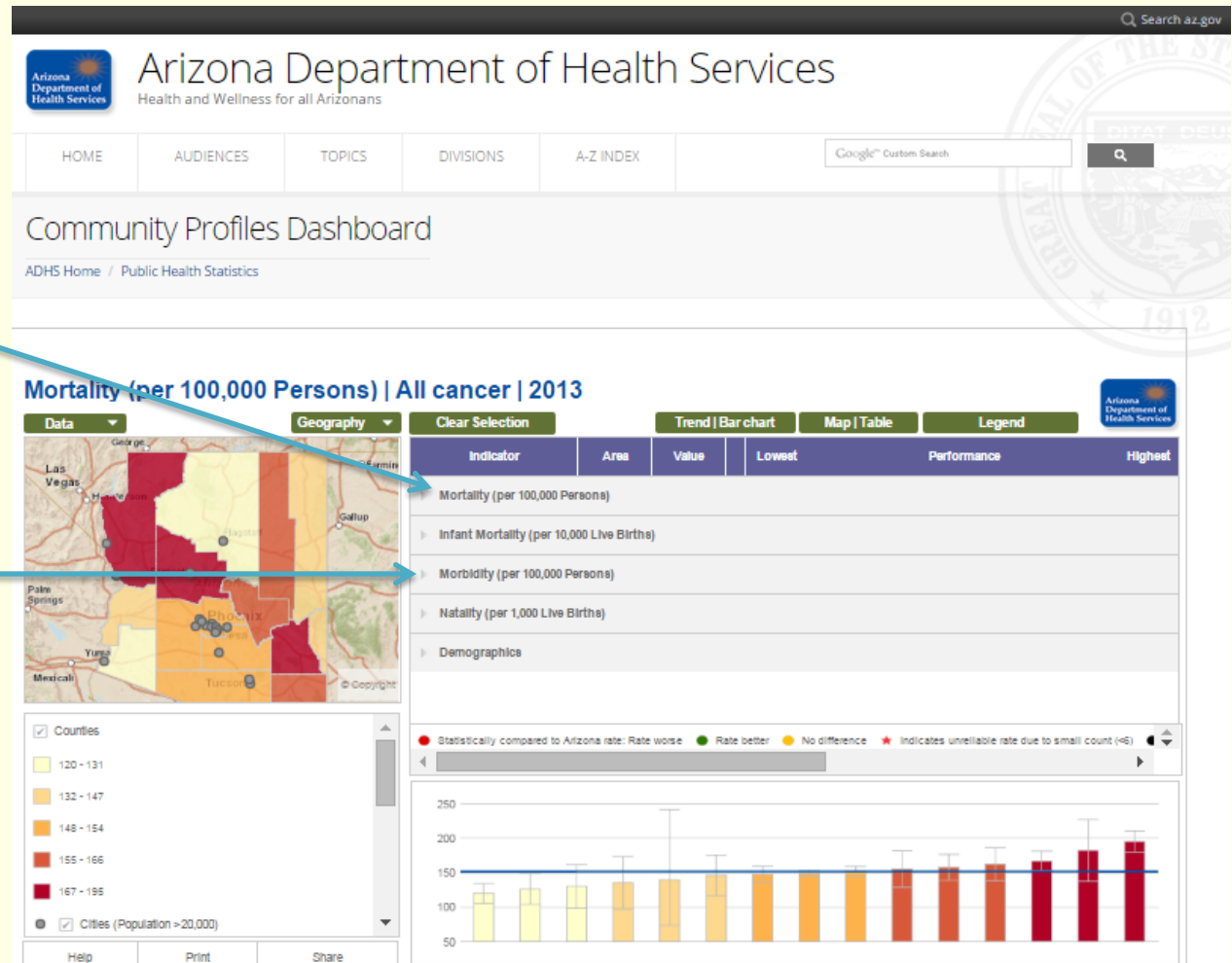
The left sidebar contains a list of links: Public Health Preparedness Home, Bureau of Public Health Statistics Home, Population Health and Vital Statistics, Office of Health Registries, Office of Vital Records, Section of Cost Reporting & Discharge Data Review, Arizona Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Community Profiles Dashboard, and Publications. At the bottom of the sidebar, there is contact information for the Bureau of Public Health Statistics: 150 N. 18th Avenue, Suite 550, Phoenix, AZ 85007, (602) 542-7333, and (602) 364-0082 Fax.

A vertical orange button labeled "Customer Feedback" is located on the right side of the page.

Community Profiles Dashboard

<http://www.azdhs.gov/phs/phstats/profiles/index.php>

Mortality
death
incidence
Morbidity
health care
provider visits



Community Profiles Dashboard

ADHS Home / Public Health Statistics

Mortality (per 100,000 Persons) | All cancer | 2013

Map

Map of Arizona showing cancer mortality rates by county for 2013. The map is color-coded by rate ranges: 120-131 (lightest), 132-147, 148-154, 155-166, and 167-195 (darkest). Major cities like Las Vegas, Phoenix, Tucson, and Flagstaff are marked. The map is titled 'Mortality (per 100,000 Persons) | All cancer | 2013'.

Counties

120 - 131

132 - 147

148 - 154

155 - 166

167 - 195

☒ Cities (Population >20,000)

Help

Print

Share

Clear Selection

Trend | Bar chart

Map | Table

Legend

Indicator	Area	Value	Lowest	Performance	Highest
Mortality (per 100,000 Persons)					
Infant Mortality (per 10,000 Live Births)					
Morbidity (per 100,000 Persons)					
Nativity (per 1,000 Live Births)					
Demographics					

Statistically compared to Arizona rate: Rate worse

Rate better

No difference

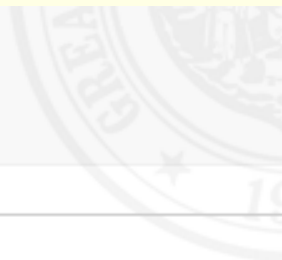
Indicates unreliable rate due to small count (<5)

Bar chart

Bar chart showing cancer mortality rates by county for 2013. The y-axis represents the rate per 100,000 persons, ranging from 50 to 250. The x-axis lists the counties. The bars are color-coded by rate range: 120-131 (lightest), 132-147, 148-154, 155-166, and 167-195 (darkest). Error bars are shown for each county. A horizontal blue line indicates the Arizona rate at approximately 150.

Community Profiles Dashboard

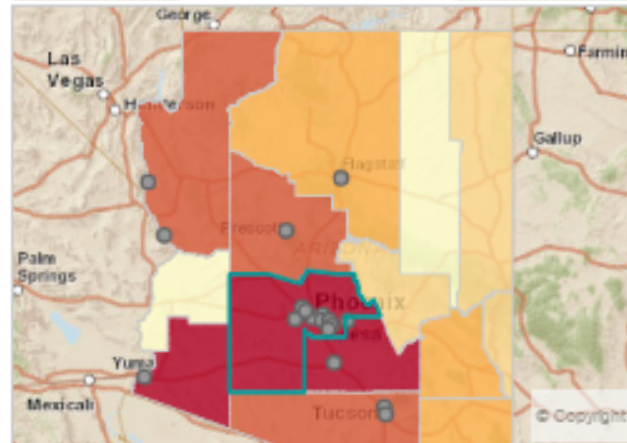
ADHS Home / Public Health Statistics



Morbidity (per 100,000 Persons) | Cannabis use | 2013



Data Geography Clear Selection Trend | Bar chart Map | Table Legend



☒ Counties

42 - 48
49 - 76
77 - 148
149 - 180
181 - 217

☒ Cities (Population >20,000)

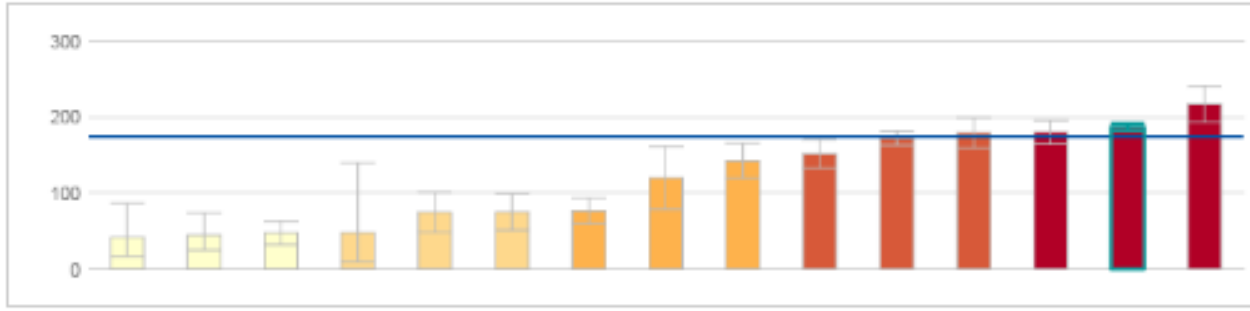
Help Print Share

Indicator	Area	Value	Lowest	Performance	Highest
Cocaine use (2013)	Maricopa	53.9	2		123.6
Opium use (2013)	Maricopa	200.3	43.5		415.7
Hallucinogen use (2013)	Maricopa	84.4	13.9		150.8
Cannabis use (2013)	Maricopa	186.7	42		216.8
Alcohol use (2013)	Maricopa	783.2	495.1		3,238.7

Nativity (per 1,000 Live Births)

Demographics

Statistically compared to Arizona rate: Rate worse Rate better No difference Indicates unreliable rate due to small count (<6)





Arizona Department of Health Services

Health and Wellness for all Arizonans



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Customer Feedback

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[Office of Health Registries](#)

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[Section of Cost Reporting & Discharge Data Review](#)

[Arizona Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System](#)

[Community Profiles Dashboard](#)

[Publications](#)

Bureau of Public Health Statistics

150 N. 18th Avenue, Suite 550
Phoenix, AZ 85007
(602) 542-7333
(602) 364-0082 Fax

Bureau of Public Health Statistics

Home

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[Inventory Database \[MDB 19MB\]](#)

Arizona Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey - BRFSS

CDC Funded Program

<http://www.cdc.gov/brfss/>

[brfssprevalence/](http://www.cdc.gov/brfss/brfssprevalence/) for information on behavioral risk factor prevalence and trends

<https://chronicdata.cdc.gov/>

for information on chronic disease and health promotion

The screenshot shows the Arizona Department of Health Services website. The header includes the department's name, logo, and the AZ.GOV logo. A navigation bar contains links for Home, About, News, A to Z Index, Divisions, and En Español, along with a search bar. The main content area is titled "Arizona Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Home". It features a red megaphone icon and a text box stating: "The Arizona Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) program invites you to participate in the process of selecting which of the Arizona BRFSS Optional Modules and proposed state-added questions will be included in the BRFSS 2016 survey." Below this, there are several paragraphs of text providing background on the BRFSS, its history since 1984, its purpose in monitoring public health objectives, and information about the survey process, including that it is a telephone survey and that participants are randomly selected. A section titled "Additional Resources" lists links to Chronic Disease Indicators, Call it Web Enabled Analysis Tool (WEAT), Human Services Review Board Guidelines, BRFSS Voting Procedures, Arizona BRFSS 2015 Strata Design, and Methodological Changes in BRFSS 2011 and Potential Effects on Prevalence Estimates. A sidebar on the left contains links to various public health resources and the contact information for the Bureau of Public Health Statistics.

Arizona Department of Health Services
Health and Wellness for all Arizonans

Home About News A to Z Index Divisions En Español Enter Search Term(s)

Public Health Preparedness Home
Bureau of Public Health Statistics Home
Population Health and Vital Statistics
Office of Health Registries
Office of Vital Records
Section of Cost Reporting & Discharge Data Review
Arizona Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System
Community Profiles Dashboard
Publications

Bureau of Public Health Statistics
150 N. 18th Avenue, Suite 550
Phoenix, AZ 85007
(602) 542-7333
(602) 384-0082 Fax

Arizona Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Home

The Arizona Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) program invites you to participate in the process of selecting which of the Arizona BRFSS Optional Modules and proposed state-added questions will be included in the BRFSS 2016 survey.

The Arizona Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) telephone survey has been in existence since 1984 and is partially funded by the Center of Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). This surveillance collects data from Arizonans adults aged 18 and over living at home. In order to capture the proper representative of Arizona's population, the sample size was nearly doubled from prior years, and consists of randomly selected adults who live in Arizona. The results from the BRFSS survey are used to monitor selected public health objectives related to general health status, health-related quality of life and well-being, determinants of health and disparities as defined in the Healthy People 2020.

Since BRFSS is used nationwide, comparisons can be made to other states and to the national average. Interactive Web pages on the CDC BRFSS site provide prevalence and trend data, and comparative State maps, as well as risk trend data for selected metropolitan and micropolitan areas.

The Arizona BRFSS utilizes the services of ICF/Macro, a Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) System for respondent interviewing. If you are contacted by ICF/Macro, please understand they are calling on behalf of the Arizona Department of Health Services and you will not be asked about personal information that may identify you. The Arizona BRFSS questionnaires are available on this website. Survey participation is voluntary; however, we cannot select anyone else to replace you if do not participate, which may mean that adults like you may be underrepresented in statewide estimates. By participating, you perform a valuable public service for your family, community, and state.

Arizonans' phone number are randomly selected from all working phone numbers, both listed and unlisted in your area. A pre-notification letter is mailed to you to inform you that you have been selected to participate in the Arizona BRFSS survey. The caller will ask you questions regarding your general health, behavior risk factors and chronic conditions. Your answers to the survey questions are combined with those of many other respondents and are used to identify emerging health problems, to establish and track health objectives, and to develop and evaluate public health policies and programs. In the event you wish not to participate please e-mail Judy Bass the BRFSS coordinator your request to opt out of the survey. In order to do expedite your request please provide your home telephone number.

The survey will take approximately 25 minutes to complete, but it may run a little shorter or longer depending on the number of questions asked and how long you take to answer each questions. If you are unable to complete the interview, we can always schedule another time to complete it. We greatly appreciate your willingness to participate in this important public health study.

Additional Resources

- Chronic Disease Indicators
- Call it Web Enabled Analysis Tool (WEAT)
- Human Services Review Board Guidelines
- BRFSS Voting Procedures
- Arizona BRFSS 2015 Strata Design
- Methodological Changes in BRFSS 2011 and Potential Effects on Prevalence Estimates

AZED Website as a Data Source

Youth Behavior Risk Survey

<http://www.azed.gov/prevention-programs/resources/data/yrbs/>

The screenshot displays the Arizona Department of Education (AZED) website. The browser's address bar shows the URL www.azed.gov/prevention-programs/resources/data/yrbs/. The website header features the AZED logo, social media links for Facebook and Twitter, and the text "AZ.GOV Arizona's Official Web Site". A navigation menu includes links for HOME, ALL PROGRAMS, STAFF DIRECTORY, CONTACT ADE, FAQ, SCHOOL REPORT CARDS, COMMON LOGON, and ADECONNECT. A prominent banner reads "SCHOOL SAFETY & PREVENTION". Below this, a secondary navigation bar lists: Home | What's New | Prevention Programs | Emergency Preparedness | Resources | AZ SAFE | Data Collection | Laws | Training | Contact Us. The main content area is titled "Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)" and includes a breadcrumb trail: "You are here: Home / Resources / Data Collection / Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)". The text describes the survey: "Arizona high school students were surveyed regarding violence, suicide, alcohol, tobacco, other drugs, sexual risks, HIV/AIDS, sexually transmitted diseases, body image, diet and physical activity. This survey is used to assess and monitor behaviors that place individuals at increased risk for premature morbidity and mortality." A sidebar on the left contains a "DEPARTMENT MENU" with links to Superintendent, About Department of Education, Accountability, and Standards & Assessment. A sidebar on the right features a "RESOURCES" section with a poster for the "SAFE + SUPPORTIVE SCHOOLS ANNUAL CONFERENCE" held on December 6-7, 2014, in Desert Willow.

www.azed.gov/prevention-programs/resources/data/yrbs/

Arizona Department of Education

Font+ | Font-

SEARCH

HOME | ALL PROGRAMS | STAFF DIRECTORY | CONTACT ADE | FAQ | SCHOOL REPORT CARDS | COMMON LOGON | ADECONNECT

SCHOOL SAFETY & PREVENTION

Home | What's New | Prevention Programs | Emergency Preparedness | Resources | AZ SAFE | Data Collection | Laws | Training | Contact Us |

You are here: Home / Resources / Data Collection / Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Arizona high school students were surveyed regarding violence, suicide, alcohol, tobacco, other drugs, sexual risks, HIV/AIDS, sexually transmitted diseases, body image, diet and physical activity. This survey is used to assess and monitor behaviors that place individuals at increased risk for premature morbidity and mortality.

DEPARTMENT MENU

- Superintendent
- About Department of Education
- Accountability
- Standards & Assessment

RESOURCES

SAFE + SUPPORTIVE SCHOOLS ANNUAL CONFERENCE

December 6-7, 2014


Day 1: Preconference Workshop

Day 2: Full Day Conference

Desert Willow

Morrison Institute as a Data Source

<http://www.arizonaindicators.org/>



ARIZONA INDICATORS

A Project Managed by Morrison Institute for Public Policy

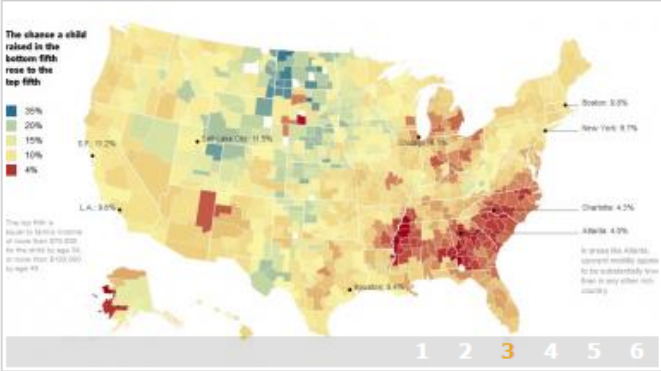
SIGN IN

SEARCH

ABOUT | PUBLICATIONS | SPONSORS | PARTNERS | CONTACT

ECONOMY | PUBLIC FINANCE | EDUCATION | INNOVATION | SUSTAINABILITY | CIVIC LIFE | HEALTH | HUMAN SERVICES | CRIMINAL JUSTICE | TRANSPORTATION | DEMOGRAPHICS

FEATURED INDICATORS DATA



The Odds of Moving Up: A Child's Real Chance at Economic Success


Text: A new study by a team of top economists reveals some harsh truths about income mobility in the U.S. One key finding is the role that location plays in the likelihood that a child will rise to a higher income level in adulthood. For metropolitan Phoenix, the chance that a child raised in the bottom fifth will attain top fifth status is 7.8%. These odds are slightly below a child raised in Denver, Las Vegas or Houston, and well below Los Angeles (9.6) and Salt Lake (11.5). The South is plagued with the worst income

INDICATOR TRENDS

AZ Youth Face Tough Odds

According to the **2014 Kids Count Data Book**, Arizona still compares unfavorably on key indicators of child well-being, ranking 4th worst overall.

STATE RANK



46

BEST
WORST

1 YEAR TREND

+1

UP
1 PLACE
FROM 2013
TO 2014


Losing ground since 2008:

- Children whose parents lack secure employment (34%)
- Children living in high-poverty areas (22%)
- Children in single-parent families (38%)


Making progress since 2008:

- Child & teen deaths per 100,000 (28)
- Children not attending preschool (67%)
- High school students not graduating on time (23%)

DEMOGRAPHICS



Check out *Population Basics*, an interactive tool that allows you to explore demographic data about Arizona, our 15 counties, and metro Phoenix and Tucson. If you prefer raw data, explore the demographics section of our Google Spreadsheets collection:


 Explore Arizona Demographics Data in Google Spreadsheets

MORE TO EXPLORE

Explore more regional indicator data:

MAP MAKING ACTION POSSIBLE for Southern Arizona

See the new Arizona DHS interactive maps:

 Arizona Department of Health Services
Health and Wellness for all Arizonans

2010 CENSUS DATA



ARIZONA INDICATORS

A Project Managed by Morrison Institute for Public Policy

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[ECONOMY](#) | [PUBLIC FINANCE](#) | [EDUCATION](#) | [INNOVATION](#) | [SUSTAINABILITY](#) | [CIVIC LIFE](#) | [HEALTH](#) | [HUMAN SERVICES](#) | **CRIMINAL JUSTICE** | [TRANSPORTATION](#) | [DEMOGRAPHICS](#)

CRIMINAL JUSTICE INDICATORS

Violent and Property
Crime

Arrests

Substance Abuse

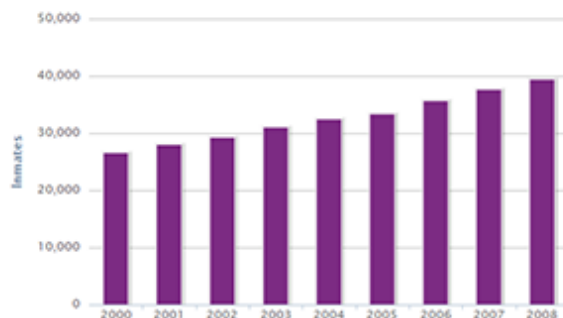
Corrections

[Home](#) >

> Criminal Justice

share:      0

Arizona Department of Corrections Annual Inmate Count (on 12/31)



Prison Population, and Need for Officers, Continue to Grow

The economic recession is drastically reducing state revenues, but not Arizona's state prison population. Starting the decade with 27,700 inmates, the prison system now holds just under 40,000. More inmates brings the need for more corrections officers, and Arizona Department of Corrections (ADC) officials worry that likely cuts to the department's nearly \$1 billion budget will prevent them from hiring more staff.

> Arizona's Criminal Justice

Public safety and crime are issues of vital importance to all Arizonans. Social stability, individual freedoms, civil rights, and a thriving economy are commonly considered to be impossible without a reasonable expectation of personal safety, property security, and a robust network of enforced laws.

Levels of crime and disorder are thus widely recognized as affecting everyone's quality of life, not just those directly

"The Department of Corrections is charged with maintaining effective custody and control of just under 40,000 prisoners... We cannot do this without a well-trained staff."

FEATURED VISUALIZATIONS



Total Number of Crimes Reported Per County



Total Number of Bias Crimes Reported in Arizona



Percent of Maricopa County Arrestees Using Illicit Drugs & Alcohol, 2007

Center for Violence Prevention and Community Safety at ASU

<http://cvpcs.asu.edu/projects/featured/arizona-violent-death-reporting-system>

**Center for Violence Prevention
and Community Safety**

ASU Home My ASU Colleges & Schools Map & Locations Directory | **SIGN IN**

☒ CVPCS ☐ ASU **Search**

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Projects

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Featured Projects

Arizona Violent Death Reporting System

AARIN

Understanding and Responding to Gangs in the Caribbean

Evaluation of the National Integrated Ballistic Information Network

Financial Exploitation of the Elderly in a Consumer Context

Police Use of Force

SMART Policing Initiative

TRUCE Project: An Evaluation of Ceasefire Program in Phoenix

home > projects > featured projects >

Arizona Violent Death Reporting System



As of October 2014, there are 32 states participating in the NVDRS efforts. The Center for Violence Prevention and Community Safety (CVPCS) is the lead organization coordinating the AZ-VDRS on behalf of Arizona. To learn more about the NVDRS visit <http://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/nvdrs/>

The Center will coordinate and conduct all data collection and abstraction, analyses and dissemination of findings. CVPCS will work with local agencies across the 15 counties in the state to collect data on violent death incidents and establish a data sharing network. Additionally, the Center will provide technical assistance and custom analyses, when possible, for participating agencies, organizations and other partners.

The NVDRS operates by gathering and collating information on violent deaths from three primary sources of data:

1. State health department official death certificate data;
2. Medical Examiner (or coroner) reports conducting the autopsy; and
3. Law enforcement investigation reports from the responsible jurisdiction.

Projects

All Projects

Featured Projects

Arizona Violent Death Reporting System

AARIN

Understanding and Responding to Gangs in the Caribbean

Evaluation of the National Integrated Ballistic Information Network

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Police Use of Force

SMART Policing Initiative

TRUCE Project: An Evaluation of Ceasefire Program in Phoenix

El Salvadorian Gangs, Gang Members and Gang Violence

Policing and Prosecuting Sexual Assault in Los Angeles City and County

Napa Gang and Youth Violence Master Plan

An Examination of the Recidivism Rates among

[home](#) > [projects](#) > [arizona violent death reporting system](#)

Arizona Violent Death Reporting System

Project Dates: 2014-present

From 2009 through 2013, Arizona had more than 5,500 suicides, 2,000 homicides and another almost 900 undetermined deaths. The impact of these thousands of violent deaths affects us all. Even if you have not been personally touched by such a tragedy, the social costs to the community, the burden on law enforcement and the criminal justice system, and the overall quality of life for Arizona residents are adversely impacted by homicides and suicides in our communities. And each one them is preventable.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) administers the National Violent Death Reporting System (NVDRS). The CDC describes the program:

The National Violent Death Reporting System (NVDRS) provides states and communities with a clearer understanding of violent deaths to guide local decisions about efforts to prevent violence and track progress over time. NVDRS is the only state-based reporting system that pools data on violent deaths from multiple sources into a usable, anonymous database.

NVDRS largely defines violent deaths as homicides and suicides, but also includes those deaths that are recorded as "undetermined", by the coroner or medical examiner. The extensive data abstraction process collects information covering all settings, age groups and circumstances of violent deaths. Specific data elements are likely to include "mental health problems; recent problems with a job, finances, or relationships; physical health problems; and information about circumstances of death. Such data is far more comprehensive than what is available elsewhere" (CDC).

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GOYFF as a Data Source

<http://goyff.az.gov/>

ARIZONA GOVERNOR DOUG DUCEY




Office of YOUTH, FAITH & FAMILY

- Governor's Home
- GOYFF Home
- Calendar of Events
- Funding Opportunities
- Grant Information
- Agendas & Minutes
- GOYFF Focus Areas
- Commissions & Groups
- Special Projects & Events
- Resources
- Contact Information

The Governor's Office of Youth, Faith and Family believes that every child has the potential to become a productive and educated member of society. Additionally, the office supports the Governor's vision of strong, healthy and connected families and communities. The Governor's Office of Youth, Faith and Family provides direct programming, grants and resources as well as staff expertise to improve the lives of both youth and families. Experienced staff professionals work directly with funded partners and communities to leverage assets to improve the lives of all of Arizona's youth and families, therefore creating a great state to raise a family.

The Governor's Office of Youth, Faith and Family serves as a catalyst for community systems improvement. Our office, commissions and councils procure, advise, and monitor initiatives and grant programs. The Governor's Office of Youth, Faith and Family convenes numerous councils, commissions and workgroups including: the Arizona Native Commission on Drug Education and Prevention, the Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership, the Arizona Juvenile Justice Commission, the Commission to Prevent Violence Against Women, Arizona's Human Trafficking Council, the Governor's Commission on Service and Volunteerism and the Governor's Youth Commission. Each commission, council and workgroup has been seated with individuals selected to include diversity, expertise, professionals, geographic areas and interagency. However, all staff, groups, individuals, grants and funded partners work together collaboratively to improve the lives of youth and families in Arizona. It is with great pride that The Governor's Office of Youth, Faith and Family work to execute Governor Ducey's vision of opportunity for all.



Arizona's Official Web Site

LATEST NEWS

Governor Ducey Establishes Council on Child Safety and Family Empowerment

Study shows increase in drug-dependent newborns

EVEN MORE GREAT RESOURCES COMING SOON!

Ways to Use Data

1

Collect baseline information

2

Determine and Measure your
SMART objectives

3

Compare your results to others

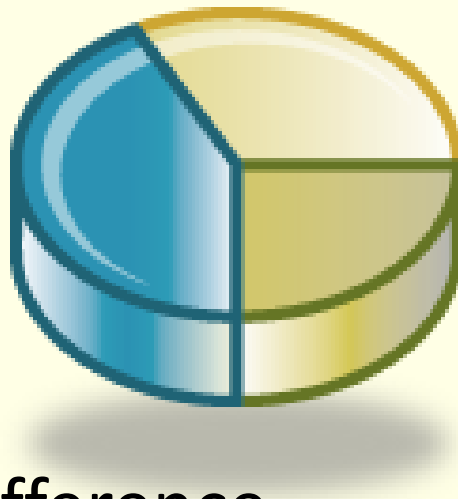
4

Access, visualize, and download
your data

Use Data: Data Analysis in Brief

Numbers, Stats, Figures

- Means versus Medians
- Rates
- Percent difference versus percent change



Drilling Down Data

- Changes of over time (i.e., trends)
- Differences among and between groups
- Relationships between variables (e.g., correlations)

Data Synthesis

- ✓ Answer: who, what, where, why and how
- ✓ Integrate several pieces of data to tell the story or results
- ✓ Process data: what happened, implementation steps, fidelity, who involved
- ✓ Outcome data: changes in participants knowledge, attitudes, behaviors and skills

Data for Program Evaluation



Efficiency is usually measured internally (e.g., process evaluation, looking at budgets), but can be tied to community outcomes



Data can serve as proxies for understanding program effectiveness (e.g., outcome evaluation)



By looking at trends over time, data may serve as proxies for program impact



Data can help with future planning and can be used to secure funding (e.g., grants)

Grant writing/ Report writing

- Data bring credibility to a grant proposal because they illustrate the needs of a particular group and demonstrate that your agency understands how to track your progress over time if funded.
- Specifically, data can be used to answer critical needs statement questions such as:
 - Who is in need?
 - Where are they?
 - When is the need evident?
 - What is the need?
 - Why does this need occur?
 - What are the consequences of meeting the need?



Poll Question

- To assess your knowledge of the topic AFTER the presentation.



Question

- I have more knowledge of how to locate data for health and substance abuse initiatives?
- I have more knowledge of how to use data for health and substance abuse initiatives?

Next Steps

①

When you leave today, what will you do with this information?

②

How will you share it with others in your organization or coalition?

③

When will you share it?
(Timeline)

THANK YOU

Wendy Wolfersteig, Ph.D.

Director, Evaluation and Partner Contracts

Southwest Interdisciplinary Research Center

Arizona State University

602-496-1086

wendy.wolfersteig@asu.edu

